UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/600,782	06/19/2003	Motokazu Okawa	50585/DBP/K277	5962

23363 7590 10/19/2005

CHRISTIE, PARKER & HALE, LLP
PO BOX 7068
PASADENA, CA 91109-7068

EXAMINER	
VUONG, QUOCHIEN B	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2685	

DATE MAILED: 10/19/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/600,782	OKAWA, MOTOKAZU	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Quochien B. Vuong	2685	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *19 June 2003*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-10* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-10* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *19 June 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *6/19/03,9/15/03,3/09/05.*
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. Receipt is acknowledged of a certified copy of the JP 384116/2000 application referred to in the oath or declaration or in an application data sheet. If this copy is being filed to obtain the benefits of the foreign filing date under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), applicant should also file a claim for such priority as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b). If the application being examined is an original application filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) (other than a design application) on or after November 29, 2000, the claim for priority must be presented during the pendency of the application, and within the later of four months from the actual filing date of the application or sixteen months from the filing date of the prior foreign application. See 37 CFR 1.55(a)(1)(i). If the application being examined has entered the national stage from an international application filed on or after November 29, 2000, after compliance with 35 U.S.C. 371, the claim for priority must be made during the pendency of the application and within the time limit set forth in the PCT and Regulations of the PCT. See 37 CFR 1.55(a)(1)(ii). Any claim for priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) or (f) or 365(a) or (b) not presented within the time period set forth in 37 CFR 1.55(a)(1) is considered to have been waived. If a claim for foreign priority is presented after the time period set forth in 37 CFR 1.55(a)(1), the claim may be accepted if the claim properly identifies the prior foreign application and is accompanied by a grantable petition to accept an unintentionally delayed claim for priority. See 37 CFR 1.55(c).

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 06/19/2003, 09/15/2003, and 03/09/2005 are in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statements are being considered by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1 and 4-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cohen (US 6,862,445) in view of Nagasawa (Us 6,782,281).

Regarding claims 1 and 6, Cohen discloses a cellular phone and an advertising method, comprising: a housing; a keyboard disposed on a first side of said housing; a first display device disposed on said first side; a memory storing advertising information; a receiver-transmitter; and a controller computer programmed to receive said advertising information through said receiver-transmitter, to control said first display device in response to instructions received through said keyboard, and to control said first display device to display said advertising information on a screen of said first display device during a phone call established through said receiver-transmitter in response to operation of said keyboard by a user (column 4, line 38 – column 5, line

33). Cohen does not disclose a second display device disposed on a second side of said housing, said second side being opposite to said first side. However, Nagasawa disclose a cellular phone with a first (figures 1A-2B, item 8) and second (item 4) displays on opposite side of each other (column 3, line 39 – column 4, line 29). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to adapt the second display of Nagasawa to the cellular phone and method of Cohen so that the cellular phone can display different information on the second display and call information on the first display as suggested by Nagasawa (column 1, lines 39-44).

Regarding claim 4, Cohen and Nagasawa disclose the cellular phone of claim 1 above. Cohen and Nagasawa do not disclose wherein said keyboard includes: a key top displaying a plurality of symbols respectively written with fluorescent materials having different dominant wavelengths, and a plurality of light emitting units emitting lights of different wavelengths, wherein said keyboard receives mode instructions to place said cellular phone into an and operation mode, wherein said controller computer drives said plurality of light emitting units in response to said operation mode into which said cellular phone is placed. However, examiner takes Official notice that keyboard includes: a key top displaying a plurality of symbols respectively written with fluorescent materials having different dominant wavelengths, and a plurality of light emitting units emitting lights of different wavelengths, wherein said keyboard receives mode instructions to place said cellular phone into an and operation mode, wherein said controller computer drives said plurality of light emitting units in response to said

operation mode into which said cellular phone is placed is well known in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to adapt the well known keyboard to the cellular phone of Cohen and Nagasawa for visually notifying the user with mode the cellular phone is on.

Regarding claim 5, Cohen and Nagasawa disclose the cellular phone of claim 1 above. In addition Cohen discloses a power supply circuit providing electric power for said controller computer; a power terminal electrically connected to said power supply circuit; a battery case (figure 3; column 4, lines 28-37), and it would have been obvious to include a strap including first and second cables connected between said power terminal and said battery case to allow a battery in said battery case to supply power for said power supply circuit through said power terminal, wherein said first and second cables form a loop to provide a grip.

Regarding claims 7-10, Cohen and Nagasawa do not specifically disclose the advertising information source include a website server providing a website for downloading the advertising information in response to the position or current time, and the advertising information include at least one of trademark, a business name, and a catch phrase. However, examiner takes Official notice that downloading advertising information include at least one of trademark, a business name, and a catch phrase from a website to the cellular phone is well known in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to adapt the website for providing advertising information to the method of Cohen and Nagasawa so that user can download the information form the website.

5. Claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cohen in view of Nagasawa and further in view of Shibata et al. (US 6,888,522).

Regarding claim 2, Cohen and Nagasawa disclose the cellular phone of claim 1 above. Cohen and Nagasawa fail to disclose wherein said second display device is detachably connected to said housing. However, Shibata et al. disclose a display apparatus (figure 34) having a second display (352) detachable from a casing (355) (column 18, lines 8-30). Therefore, it would have been obvious to adapt the teaching of Shibata et al. to the cellular phone of Cohen and Nagasawa so that the second display can be stored and put away when not needed.

Regarding claim 3, Cohen, Nagasawa, and Shibata et al. disclose the cellular phone according of claim 2 above. In addition, Shibata et al. disclose the attaching/detaching mechanism of the second display may be of any structure and obviously including a notch for accommodating said second display device therein such that said screen of said second display device is aligned to a rear surface of said housing (column 18, lines 25-30).

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Watanabe (US 6,519,483) disclose portable wireless information terminal apparatus in which view of display unit and operation of operational section are easy to perform during using.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quochien B. Vuong whose telephone number is (571) 272-7902. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:30-18:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Urban can be reached on (571) 272-7899. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Quochien B. Vuong
Oct. 02, 2005.

QUOCHIEN B. VUONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER